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It is not a flattering commentary upon the Democracy of Illinois that it can find no other man upon whom to unite for | high office a clearer appreciation of its Hnited States Senator than ex-Governor | duties and responsibilities than has Gen-Palmer, once a Republican, and seventythree years of age.

MR. FLOWER, the leading Democrat in the House from New York, and a member of the ways and means committee, had to tell our Bynum that he told that which is not true when he asserted that that committee did not give all comers a hearing.

"THE free trade American party" is what Mr. Gladstone terms the Democ racy of the United States. That's what it is, Mr. Gladstone, but you will please Great Britain's party in this country not to put it so bluntly. Call it tariff reform, Mr. Gladstone.

EMPLOYMENT, not cheapness, is the mainspring of national prosperity, for employment affords the wage-worker the means with which to buy. There cannot be full employment in any country which buys in other countries because by cheap labor it produces cheaper

In the case of Worrell against Peelle the Supreme Court holds that the Legislature cannot elect the State Statistician, and that the legal title to that office now rests with Governor Hovey's appointee. The decision is on a line with previous ones, holding that the Legislature cannot fill a statutory office created by itself.

It is worth while to remember that the Republican party in national convention never indorsed any particular tariff bill, as a party measure, any more than it did a particular form of pension bill. In one case it is pledged to the protection of American industries, and in the other to liberal treatment of the soldiers, and both pledges will be fully redeemed.

THE Farmers' Alliance scheme o storing grain and issuing certificates thereon is an excellent one, if the farmers will only assume the responsibility thereof themselves, instead of asking the government to do it. Against this latter proposition there are two strong objections; it would put too much power in the hands of small office-holders appointed to manage the "sub-treasuries," and it would be a vast responsibility assumed by the government for the benefit of one class.

WHEN the Louisiana Lottery Company offered to pay the State \$500,000 annually for an extension of the charter, the patrons of the concern should have had their eyes opened to its fraudulent character, since no lottery, however well patronized, could, if honestly conducted, afford such an outlay. Now that it has increased the offer to \$1,000,000 the enormity of the swindle is more apparent. It is not likely, however, that the number of persons willing to contribute to the prosperity of the company will be lessened by this practical confession o

THE part of the Kansas prohibitory law which Judge Crozier, of Leavenworth, has declared to be unconstitutional, is the section which empowers the attorney of the State to summon citizens into his presence and testify on oath whether to their knowledge intoxicating liquors are sold in such and such places. Judge Crozier, who is one of the ablest jurors in Kansas, decides that the conferring of such power upon a prosecuting attorney is to clothe him with judicial functions, and therefore unconstitutional. The decision touches no feature of the real prohibitory law.

THE proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened yesterday at Saratoga, will be regarded with greater public interest than those of any meeting of that body in recent years. The agitation of the revision question is, of course, largely the cause of this, but other matters suggested in the address of the retiring moderator as likely to be considered are of more than denominational interest, and will attract attention to the discussions. If any thing can be foretold from the character of this very able address, the action of the assembly will be in the direction of liberality.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER deserves the thanks of the country for instituting a suit to test the validity of naturalization papers fraudulently issued. In concerned, and free traders may conview of the great abuses under our nattime they have been practiced, it is surprising that an attempt such as the Attorney-general is now making has not
been made before. If his effort in this
behalf could be supplemented by Contime they have been practiced, it is surfact that the Cobden Club is an active
political propaganda, that it has spent
thousands upon thousands of dollars in
behalf could be supplemented by Concirculating free-trade literature in this

bent. Mr. Cobden's parity of character
house, and has for some time been occupied
by a family that was divided against itselt.
An evidence of this civil war was seen from
the outside, one-half of the house being
painted one color, the other half another.
One-half also enjoyed the luxury of green
blinds, while the other had no blinds at all.

gress with a radical change in our naturalization laws in their relation to the elective franchise, it would be a valuable reform. American citizenship and the ballot are greatly lowered in dignity and value by the ease with which they are conferred on foreigners, and the systematic frauds practiced by the Democracy for many years have brought the naturalization laws into deserved disfavor. The Attorney-general is too good a lawyer and too true an American to permit these frauds to pass unchallenged during his administration.

THE ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The enemies of the administration are having a season of exasperation. They are sworn to use their newspapers to bring the President and the administration into disrepute. For months their sleuth-hounds have been upon its track, eager to make the most of the slightest mistake and to magnify the silliest rumor into a full-sized fact. But, in all these months, they have not been able to find a real pretext for a criticism or condemnation which would have weight with sensible people. All have not been satisfied with the President's appointments, but no candid and intelligent man will say that he has selected a man for an important office who is not qualified for the position. In all the details of administration these eager critics cannot find an act to criticise on the ground of carelessness or incompetency. In every department of the administration, unusual faithfulness and efficiency is the rule. It . is admitted by those in Washington who have known several Presidents, that none of them has brought to the eral Harrison. And now, unable to assail his official record, the enemies of the President, who are determined to discredit it, have turned to ridicule and to blackguardism. They seem to have conspired by paragraph and cartoon to belittle a man whose every act as President is above honorable censure, and whose every utterance has been dignified and befitting the high office he holds. One wonders if the authors of these squibs and cartoons imagine that they are convincing the American people that General Harrison is not qualified for the office he holds, or that they have made a mistake in calling him to occupy it? If they do, they are leading themselves | from patriotism, principle and sentiinto a great delusion.

LOANS OF INDIANA MONEY.

The Journal says that "there is more Indiana money loaned in the State than there is foreign money." Let's have the figures. It is easy to make assertions, and the Jour-nal is peculiarly reckless in that way. If it has any basis for the statement quoted let's have it .- Sentinel.

A person who doubts the fact that

there is more Indiana money loaned to Indiana people than there is of foreign money would probably not be convinced by any proof that could be offered. The doubt would argue a depth of ignorance or an amount of prejudice that would probably be impervious to the truth. Indiana has ninety-four national banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$11,-894,500, the bulk of which is owned in the State. To be exact, 108,502 shares of the stock of these banks are owned by residents of the State and 10,893 are owned outside of the State. Of 2,416 share-holders, 2,128 are residents of the State and 288 are non-residents. The deposits of these banks are almost exclustvely of Indiana money, and they do a loaning business six days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year, barring holidays. In addition to these, Indiana has thirty-two State banks, with a capital stock of \$1,742,500 and deposits amounting to \$3,400,000. It also has six savings banks, with deposits amounting to \$2,776,119. All the State and savings banks loan money on good security, and it is all Indiana money. The building and loan associations are lending a good many million dollars a year, and private capitalists and local money-lenders a large amount additional. All this is Indiana money. A large amount of the school fund, exclusively Indiana money, is loaned every year. The exact amount of all these loans cannot be stated, but no person with a grain of sense can doubt that the aggregate is many times as great as the amount of foreign money loaned in the State. The State libeler and calamity-shriekers will not succeed in proving that Indiana is populated chiefly by paupers.

It is to be hoped that other important questions before Congress will not cause it to neglect the work of materially amending the interstate-commerce law. It is even a question whether the law. should not be repealed. A law that has utterly failed to accomplish its avowed object, which is constantly violated by indirection, if not openly, and which is condemned by a large number of the commercial organizations and business men of the country, ought to be required to show cause for its continued existence. But if the entire law be not repealed the long-and-short-haul section should be. That is the provision which operates most injuriously to business, and, outside of two or three terminal cities, which are benefited by it, public sentiment in business circles is practically unanimous against it.

THE Sentinel rushes wildly to the defense of Richard Cobden, patron saint of the free trader, and for whom the Cobden Club of England is named. Our free-trade contemporary says Mr. Cobden was "a man whose memory is honored all over the world," and declares that "the baser possibilities of human nature are illustrated by the manner in which such American papers as the Indiapapolis Journal revile the memory of that grand man, and slander the beneficent organization which bears his name." The Journal has not reviled the memory of Mr. Cobden, nor made any reference to him, directly or indirectly. The memory of "that grand man" can rest, and rest in peace, so far as the Journal is tinue to worship it to the top of their uralization system, and the length of | bent. Mr. Cobden's purity of character

country, that for many years past it has | MISS BLAINE'S LOVE STORY had paid agents here, and that in the last campaign it acted with and through the Democratic party in promulgating the doctrine of free trade. Commenting on these notorious facts is not reviling the memory of Mr. Cobden. As for "the beneficent organization which bears his name," so far from slandering it, we have distinctly recognized its excellent organization, and its active, persistent and effective work for British interests. The Cobden Club is entitled to the affectionate regard of all true Britains and of free traders everywhere.

MR. BUTTERWORTH said, in his tariff speech, that Democrats who applauded it "were very much mistaken if they thought that the greatest desire of his heart was not to pass a bill reflecting in the highest degree a projective system.' Whereupon the Louisville Commercial says: "There is only one tariff bill before the country, and that is generally considered to be the kind of a bill that Mr. Butterworth says it is the desire of his heart to pass. Is it because it is known as the 'McKinley bill' that Mr. Butterworth feels impelled to criticise it?" The suggestion conveyed by the question is easily understood. Personal jealousies among Ohio statesmen have figured in politics before.

Men who go to Washington do not always reform their habits or mend their manners. Mr. Bynum has the reputation among those who know him best of taking great liberties with the truth when he wants to make a point. His statement that the ways and means committee, in framing the tariff bill, had closed its doors against labor and opened them to capitalists and manufacturers was about as near the truth a those made at Atlanta concerning Indianapolis factories and workingmen. In plain English, it was false, and Mr. Flower, of New York, a Democratic member of the committee, united with Mr. McKinley in pronouncing it so. But for the kind of notoriety and party approbation which Mr. Bynum seems to be seeking a false statement is quite as good as a true one.

THE Democratic newspapers are very fond of ascribing the usual "off year Democratic local victories this year to a wholesale desertion of the Republican party by the soldier element. Aside ment, there is another excellent reason why the veterans of the late war are never likely to desert the Republican party so long as the Democracy clings to its tariff-for-revenue-only policy With greatly decreasing revenues and an annual deficit, there would not only be no further pension legislation, but it would only be a question of a couple of years until existing pensions would be endangered.

THE truth is that the best rails are selling in England at £75s. (\$34.50) per ton, and in this country at \$32.

So says the New York Evening Post, a rabid free-trader. If it adhered to the free-trade and Cleveland theory it would insist that the price of rails here is the English price, \$34.50 per ton, plus the duty, \$17, or \$51.50, instead of \$32.

THE Democratic Nashville American refers to Union veterans as "beggars," and declares that "the G. A. R. has become a pilferer upon the public bounty.' The American is published in a section where there are few Union soldiers, and speaks the real and controlling sentiment of the Democratic party.

It is not improbable that all the talk about excluding the Strauss orchestraunder the contract labor act has been for advertising purposes. The announcement of the arrival and peaceable landing of the famous orchestra seems a natural conclusion to an able advertising scheme. If so, we can still have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been done in behalf of one of the finest orchestras in the world, and that it will leave behind it as many good notes as it will take away. Herr Strauss seems to be a novelty among leaders. Mr. Murat Halstead, who has diagnosed him from an artistic point of view, says:

He faces the audience and vibrates with the nusic. With his violin in one hand and the bow in the other, he directs with his head and both hands, and both feet, and when the inspiration is beyond all bounds, instead of springing into space, he pours forth his rapture, caressing his violin, drawing the bow as if it were ten feet long; and it is a cold crowd that does not shrick with enthusiasm. The first fear one has, unaccustomed to the exhibition, is that he will ump over the footlights, but he never does that.

In a country that craves novelties and runs after the latest freak, that sort of a leader ought to prove a drawing card, but we suspect Professor Barus's method will

RAPID transit and electric street-railroads have proved too rapid for Milwaukee, and the Conneil is about to reduce the rate at which the cars may run. The cars there have been running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. This, in streets much used by pedestrians or vehicles, is dangerously fast, as several narrow escapes from loss of life have demonstrated in Milwaukee.

PHILADELPHIA funny men are getting off little jinglets in which the name of the man nominated to succeed Randall is made to rhyme with "locks," "box," "knocks." etc. Out this way, where Vanxs are not uncommon, people have been calling him "Vo," and not "Vox." The settlement of this matter is referred to the Indianapolis Pronouncing Phalanx.

THE Philadelphia papers agree that Mr. Richard Vaux, nominated by the Democrats as successor to the late Congressman Randall, is an agreeable and even fascinating gentleman, but if they want the public to believe it they should stop publishing his portrait, which looks like the wild man of

THE Journal would in all friendliness warn the numerous prominent Indiana Democrats invited to meet Colonel Watterson at Greencastle for a friendly conclave to keep their eyes open. The redoubtable Colonel may have a scheme on hand to recoup his recent misfortune at Memphis.

A MEDICAL scrapping match comes in opportunely to prevent the Indianapolis soul from soaring too high in an atmosphere of art and song.

Cleveland's Divided House.

Boston Transcript. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have taken a house at Marion, Mass., for the summer, as has already been announced. It is an old

How the Hand of the Secretary's Daughter Was Won by Mr. Damrosch.

Their First Meeting While Coaching Through Scotland-Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Hale as Match-Makers-Wedding Preparations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- Ever since the beginning of the present administration-not to go back of that time-the tongue of gossip has been busy concerning the public and private affairs of the Blaine household. First, when it was learned that Mr. Blaine had taken the old house in which Secretary Seward used to live, and in which he was so nearly murdered on the night that Lincoln was shot, the prophets, and the sons and daughters of the prophets, declared that this was only the first theatrical act of what was going to be a highly dramatic administration of the State Department. Then, as time failed to develop any very startling demonstrations of the jingo sort the Secretary's health became the subject of general conversation, and it was agreed that he could not survive the first year of the administration. When the terrible loss of a son and a daughter fell upon the family there was no lack of sincere sympathy, but gossip, which must go on, turned from the household to the house itself, and called up its history to prove that it is the abode of bad luck. There are plenty of people in Washington who will tell you that there is not a superstitions hair in their heads, and in the same breath will say that they would not live in the old Seward house if they could have it rent free-not because there is any physical derect in it, but because it is an unlucky

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Margaret Blaine and Walter Damrosch gave to the gossips a new and profoundly interesting subject, and straight-way they chose sides and went into a freefor-all discussion of its merits. I believe they have not yet determined to their entire satisfaction whether it is a love match. It therefore will delight me a few minutes later to lay before them some facts which may throw light on this important ques-

As soon as the engagement was made known it became necessary for the gossips to learn as soon as possible what kind of a wedding it was going to be. Some said the ceremony would be performed in the old, historic St. Matthew Catholic Church. Others said it would be a Protestant ceremony. All agreed, however, that it would be a very ostentatious affair. Not even the double bereavement of the Secretary's family could still this tongue of gossip. It was stoutly maintained that, while it was going to be in "the worst kind of taste, yet, of course, it was going to be a grand public wedding.

As it has been throughout, pretty nearly everything that the gossips have said abou the Blaines since the beginning of this administration has turned out to be untrue with the exception of the assertion that the house is unlucky, which has not turned out at all, and is not likely to.

On another point—a point, too, very dear to the gossips—they are in error. Miss Blaine and Mr. Damrosch did not have their first meeting on the famous Carnegie coach ing trip. They met almost a year before that at a dinner given by Mr. Carnegie at Kilgarston, in Scotland, where he had leased the magnificent estate for that season. The seed of acquaintance which was sown at that time burst into fructification under the morning sun of Mr. Carnegie's watchfulness during the coaching trip through Scotland in the next year, for it was by his arrangement that these young people were seated side by side throughout the trip from London to Cluny Castle. At this grand old castle the courtship proper began, and in walks across the heath-cov ered moors and in aimless wanderings through the moonlit gardens, where ever bush could tell a tale of love, and every stone a tradition of romantic interest, the lovers slyly whispered the sweet old story of the young heart's desire.

The understanding between the two young people was not made known to the company by any word of theirs, but there were keen, experienced eyes upon them, and the host, with consummate skill, brought them together under all sorts of propitions circumstances and at last placed them side by side again for the return trip.

Last summer while Secretary Blaine's family was at Bar Harbor, before even the

first faint rumor of Miss Blaine's engagement had been whispered, she and Mi Damrosch were among other guests of Sen-ator and Mrs. Hale at their residence in Ellsworth, Me. With that keen perception which a woman brings to bear upon hearts which Master Cupid has been shooting at, Mrs. Hale made a discovery, and on the occasion of the first dinner, arranged that the ing day Mr. Damrosch sought his hostess complimented her upon the sucof the previous evening's tertainment, began to dilate upon his own enjoyment of the occasion which had given to him so agreeable a partner as Miss Blaine, whereupon Mrs. Tale laughed heartily, and in response to his inquiry as to how she had guessed his little secret, said that his choice of partners was so very apparent it would have been downright cruelty to arrange the grouping otherwise. After that it was, of course, understood by the lovers that they were to be seated together on all occasions. It was, therefore, to Senator and Mrs. Hale that their attachment for each other was first communicated and that their engagement was first announced. The public announcement of the engage-

ment created great interest among the friends of Mr. Damrosch, but a circumstance which followed it is said to have created even greater interest. One evening he appeared among his companions almost unrecognizable by reason of the loss of those long, luxuriant locks which he had for so many years thrown back in such picturesque confusion. The change, it was said, was due to a wish expressed by his fiancee, toward whom he shows in all things that gladsome deference which marks the genuine lover.

It would be fulsome flattery to say Miss Blaine is a beautiful young woman, but it may with justice be said that her face bears those strong characteristics which, as in the case of both her father and her mother mark a good intellect.

At the close of a scholastic career with
Miss Porter at Farmington, Conn., Miss
Blaine went abroad with Mrs. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Morton was at that time the American minister to France. Almost immediately after their arrival at Paris Mrs. Morton placed her young charge in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where she remained two years, devoting herself especially to the study of languages, in which she had already reached a remarkable de-gree of proficiency. Indeed, she is regarded by her friends not so much as a woman o mere accomplishments as of profound learning. She has no talent whatever for music, a fact which has given rise to much speculation on the part of the gossips as to why she and Mr. Damrosch should be drawn toward each other. But gossips are likely to be superficial in their observa-

classes as her intimate friends, a very interesting woman, her speech and actions betraying at times a depth of feeling unguessed by those who judge her by her cold austere outward manner. It has been noted, however, even by those superficial judges that recently she has undergone a marked change of manner. It is thought that the kindred flame of love, added to the heartaches resultant from the family's recent bereavements, has stirred the latent tenderness of her nature, which heretofore has been demonstrated only to her mother, to whom she has always expressed in every et and word the very deepest devotion These two have been inseparable companions, the mother always consulting the daughter on matters of moment, and in the later years leaning heavily upon her judgment. Those who are intimate with the family say that Miss Margaret is to the mother what Walker Blaine was to the father; and they add that the loss of the daughter by marriage is almost as great a bereavement to the mother as the loss of the son by death was to the father.

Miss Blaine is, to the few whom she

and Mrs. Blaine, sore at heart from recent losses, were favorable to a strictly private wedding, but Mr. Damrosch desired that the occasion of his great joy should be a memorable one. Some yielding on both sides resulted in the form of ceremony which the readers of the country now know was settled upon. It was intended at first that only the President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegia Mr. and Mrs. Mc. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Kee, the Cabinet families and a few per-sonal friends of the bridal couple should be invited, but Mr. Damrosch desired the presence of the German minister, and Secretary Blaine deemed it unwise to invite him without extending the invitation to the entire diplomatic corps. This opened the door, and it was with great difficulty that it was closed again. And before it was closed a considerable concourse of guests had been provided for. These, together with the gifts they bestow, make the scene of the ceremony a much more ostentatious one than it was at first intended WILLIS B. HAWKINS.

[Copyright, 1890.]

Numerous and Costly Wedding Presents. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON. May 15 .- Secretary and Mrs. Blaine have given their daughter Margaret, as a wedding gift, a residence on Madison avenue in New York. It was selected by her several months ago, and has recently been purchased. The mother's gift will be an outfit of linen. The presents still continue to come in large numbers, and the parlors of the Blaine residence look like the show-room of Tiffany. The solidsilver tea service presented by the diplomatic corps has come. Congressman and Mrs. Hitt have sent a dozen sets of small pieces, comprising everything that can be used on the modern table. There are twelve dozen pieces in all, and comprise one dozen oyster knives, one dozen fish knives, one dozen dinner knives, one dozen asparagus knives and the complement of forks for each set; one dozen easpoons, one dozen salad spoons, one dozen dessert spoons, one dozen coffee spoons. President and Mrs. Harrison and Vicepresident and Mrs. Morton each have sent beautiful pieces of silver; Senator and Mrs. Stanford will give one of the richest presents a bride ever received, being a case of gold carving knives and forks and thirtyodd large spoons for vegetables, pudding and other service. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie have not sent their present, and there is a good deal of curiosity awaiting it, because it was through them that the young people became acquainted, and they have taken a great interest in the wedding.

TRAGEDY IN WALL STREET.

New York Lawyer Shot While in His Private Office by a Revengeful Young Man.

NEW YORK, May 15 .- A terrible tragedy

occurred in Wall street this morning when a vindictive young man, Alphonze J. Stephanie, shot and mortally wounded lawyer Clinton G. Reynolds, of No. 69 Wall street. The murderer was but a few hours in the city, having only arrived on the White Star steamship Majestic, from Liverpool. The cause of the shooting is as follows: Up to two years ago, Stephanie's father was engaged in the fruit importing business in this city. At that time he died, leaving his wife, Alphonse's mother, sole executrix. Alphonse carried on the business, but was turning it into cash, and it appears that he realized about \$50,000 and placed it with a Broad way safe deposit company. His mother and brother objected. About two months ago he quarreled with her, told her that he would have the money some time any how, and wound saulting her. About a month ago he sailed for Europe, and the hotel bills found on him seems to have been at Frankfort-on-the-Main and in London. During his absence his mother consulted lawyer Reynolds, who advised her to issue attachments against him and the safe deposit company to prevent him using the money. He probably heard of this after his arrival this morning, and at once went to the lawyer's office and entered the inner office. In the outer office were managing clerk John L. Hutterle and a client, John F. Cowan, of Newark, N. J. After an in terval of ten minutes a shot was heard, and Mr. Hutterle burst in the door and saw Stephanie with the smoking revolver in his hand. He at once knocked Stephanie down, and, with the aid of Mr. Cowan, held him on the floor until policeman Edwards arrested him.

Mr. Reynolds was found to be shot and mortally wounded in the left side, below the heart. He was at once removed in an ambulance to the Chambers-street Hospital. Stephanie, when arrested, had the weapon used, an ugly-looking new bull-dog revolver of English pattern and thirty-two caliber, one chamber which was discharged. At the station house, when seatched there was found on him about \$1,000 in cash, all of which, with the exception of about \$25, was in German and English money. He had a bill of the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, a bill of a Frankfort hotel, a United States passport dated April 14, and what was evi dently an advertisement in English, but of German caligraphy, seeking a position in a banking-house. Stephanie was born Sept. 28, 1865, in Philadelphia. There seems to be no doubt that the shooting was the outcome of his rage at finding that lawyer Reynolds's advice had foiled his plan to obtain the money he had on deposit. This spirit of revenge seems the more probable from the fact that Stephanie's father was an Italian and is said to have left a fortune of \$100,000 to his wife and two boys.

At the Chambers-street Hospital Dr Cole, the house doctor, stated that the condition of Clinton Reynolds was very serious. Dr. Cole thought Reynolds's chances of living were very small. He is conscious, and all visitors are excluded

from his bedside. Mr. Reynolds made this statement to Coroner Levy in the Chambers-street Hospi-"The shooting took place in my office about 11 o'clock this morning. I was pleading with him to be reconciled to his mother. and to be kind and devoted to her, with tears in my eyes. I then told him that I had advised her to seek the assistance and protection of the courts. I had commenced an action against him and had obtained an injunction against him and the safe-deposit company. He rose, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot me. He said nothing. There was nobody else present in my office at the time of the shooting. There were clerks in the outer office. He shot me once in the left side. I can say no more." Rey-nolds became exhausted after making this statement.

Adultery Not Puntshable in South Dakots. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 15.—In the case of the State of South Dakota vs. Eleanor Seaman, charged with adultery, the attorney for Mrs. Seaman raised the novel point that there was no law for the crime of adultery in South Dakota, and gave as his reason that the code of Dakota Territory, adopted in 1887, defined the crime of adultery and provided punishment therefor. On March 3, 1887, Congress enacted a law defining the crime and providing a different punishment. This law was intended for Utah but was general in its application. or Utah, but was general in its application and applied to Dakota as well as Utah The passage of this act necessarily repealed the Territorial statute on the subject Judge Aikens, of the Circuit Court here. considered the point as made by the attor-ney to be good law, and dismissed the defendant.

Offered Counterfeit Money for Sale. WASHINGTON, May 15.—Fred Miller, son of ex-detective Miller, well known to followers of the races and sporting men generally throughout the country, was arrested by United States postoffice inspectors yesterday in Alexandria, Va., charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. It is alleged that he sent out circulars seeking purchasers for counterfeit money. Some of the circulars were found on his person.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 15 .- In the convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-day the committee on insurance reported against life insurance by the national order, but advised that each State branch As the time for the wedding approached, the Blaine family had a considerable struggle with the question as to whether it should be a quiet affair or a society event. Mr. | Several changes in and additions to the ritual were adopted.

METHODS OF SISTARE & SON

Charged with Queer Financial Transactions by Their Late Book-Keeper.

Extensive Swindling Scheme That Kept an Insolvent Firm of Brokers Afloat for Two Years-Failure of Doran, Wright & Co.

NEW YORK, May 15 .- John M. Conway,

who was head book-keeper for the fallen

firm of Sistare & Son from the time the firm was formed in 1880 until last Christmas, and who is now in New Orleans, has furnished for publication the following statement: "The firm has been totally insolvent for over two years, and was kept affoat by an exchange of bank checks with Mr. Hilger, in Philadelphia, by a system of cable transfers upon Paris by 'coppering' every large order for the sale or purchase of stocks, and by an urgent solicitation of deposits of cash or securities, high rates of interest being given. Securities thus obtained were immediately hypothecated and cash obtained, interest being paid to the owner of the collateral for its use, and interest being paid to the bank for cash loaned upon it. The office in Philadelphia being connected with the New York office by private wire enabled Mr. Clemens to instruct Mr. Hilger to draw upon New York for, say \$60,000 every day, the amounts being varied, and for odd sums to prevent detection. These drafts Hilger deposited in his bank at Philadelphia. Clemens would then draw upon Hilger for a like amount, depositing the drafts in the New York banks, thereby creating a credit of say \$60,000, while the drafts were in transit, and as this was repeated every day a false credit of \$60,000 was created. Again, drafts upon I C. Haskin and W. Mayer, at Paris, France, were freely sold to John Monroe, Blake Bros., Lazard Freers d when the drafts in Paris a cable transfer was purchased to meet them, thus creating a ten or twelve days' credit for \$20,000 or \$30,000. This trick was learned from a French clerk in the office, who having defrauded them out of about \$8,000, for which he was discharged proposed this extensive scheme to raise capital, and was immediately re-employed at an increased salary, and remained with them until he had the scheme in successful operation. He then sold Brown Bros. a draft for about 12,000 francs on his own account and left for parts unknown. Meanwhile, loans were negotiated with out-oftown or Brookly a banks upon securities of no practical value. Extraordinary expense was incurred; out-of-town offices were maintained at a great loss, because deposits could not be returned to customers and unremitted sums of money were drawn out from day to day by Mr. Clemens and

others." The Philadelphia office was examined in June, 1888, by Mr. Conway, who spent two weeks in overhauling its books and papers, and while he found a deficiency of \$50,000. due to bad debts, of which the firm was aware, there was not the slightest trace of any irregularity or misappropriation by Mr. Hilger. The books had been kept in an able manner by an experienced accountant, and were clearly correct in every detail. The death of Mr. Hilger put a scop to the exchange of checks on Philadelphia, and the whole fabric had to tumble. "For the past two years," continued Mr. Conway. 'neither Mr. Sistare nor Mr. Clemens has had a dollar of his own invested in the business. By placing commissions and other apparent profits to their credit, and allowing the branch offices and other large expense items and losses to remain in open accounts, they managed to preserve an ap-

parent individual credit upon their books." Suspension of Doran, Wright & Co. NEW YORK, May 15 .- The firm of Doran, Wright & Co., brokers, of No. 10 Wall street, announced to its correspondents, this morning, its inability to meet its obligations. The announcement caused no surprise, because of the fact that it was known that the firm had been in trouble since the latter part of April. At the time all obligations were met by notes for thirty, sixty and ninety days, with the privilege of covering half of all margins with the thirty-days' paper. All profits were to be paid in cash. Mr. E. D. Williams, the general manager of the house, said, to-day, that no statement would be made for a couple of days. The liabilities, he added, would be in the neighborhood of \$300,000, with only nominal assets. The loss will be distributed all over the country, but no individual loss will exceed \$10,000. Mr. Williams said that already the firm had received a number of sympathetic and enwho were among the losers. The firm has

business this morning.

BOSTON, May 15.-The New England Stock Exchange, No. 15 State street, has failed, with liabilities of \$60,000. It announces that it expects to settle with its creditors to-morrow. The failure is due to the upward tendency of the market.

in this city. The Boston house suspended

BERLIN, Wis., May 15.-W. W. Collins, a dry goods-dealer, who is also connected with the clothing firm of W. A. Conner & Co., Marinette, Wis., has failed, with liabilities between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and assets estimated to be about \$10,000 above the

Boston, May 14.—A second meeting of creditors of A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe-dealers, of Chicago and DeKalb, Ill. was held here to-day. The investigation committee reports liabilities of \$141,000; nominal assets, about \$114,000. An offer of compromise of 60 cents on the dollar, 30 cents cash and 30 cents in three, six and nine months' notes, indorsed by M. D. Wells, of Chicago, was presented and accepted by the meeting.

Professor's Wife and Daughter Asphyxlated. WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—The wife and daughter of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, were found dead in their bed this morning, accidentally suffocated by illuminating gas, which had escaped during the night. President Hall was not at home. The family have resided here about a year, and Dr. Hall longer. Mrs. Hall had become well known socially and was highly esteemed. The cause was a leaking gas burner with electric lighting attachment. It does not appear that any blame attaches to the gas company. Medical aid, promptly summoned, proved of no

Mrs. Hall wan a Miss Fisher, of Cincinnati. The daughter, Julia, was about eight years old. The surviving child is a boy, Robert, aged ten.

Shot a United States Marshal.

DANVILLE, Va., May 15,-Joseph Staples young man living at Stuart, Patrick county, got on a spree yesterday and defied arrest. The Mayor summoned a posse of men to arrest him, and they started to Staples's house. He saw the officers coming and went out to meet them, armed with a double-barrelled gun, and, when within thirty yards, opened fire on Hamilton Woolwin, a United States marshal, and fatally wounded him. He then tried to shoot Mayor Martin, but his mother, who was with him, knocked the gun down. Staples was then arrested and lodged in

The Louisville Calsson Accident. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15.—The overturning of the caisson at the new bridge last night proves to have been attended with greater loss of life than was at first sup-posed. In addition to Superintendent Mitchell, who was killed by a falling beam, four are missing, and, it is thought, are certainly drowned. These are Charles Saunders, white, bridge laborer; Edward Brenham, white, earpenter; James Wathen, colored, caisson caulker; William Bunber-

ry, caulker. Woman Warned by White Caps. EATON, O., May 15.—A White-cap notice has been served on Mrs. Nossette, whose relations with Dr. Hawley are said to have been the cause of his suicide. She is commanded to leave town within two days. Masked men visited her house last night, but she was not at house.